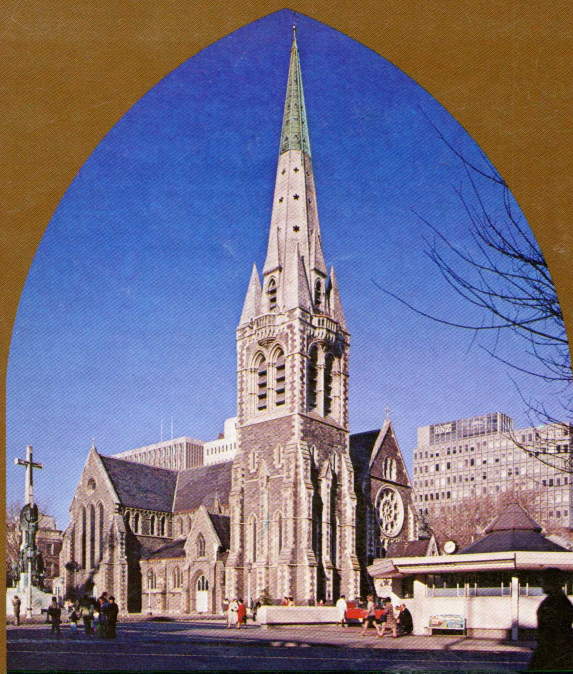
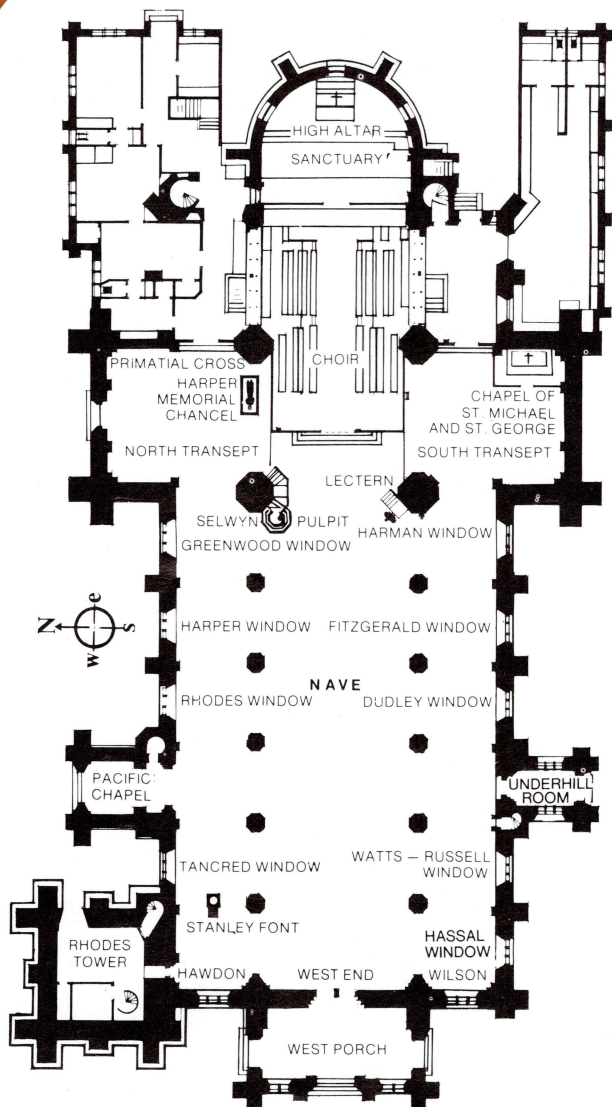


Christ Church Cathedral



CHRISTCHURCH · NEW ZEALAND



CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL

A Message From The Dean

Welcome to Christ Church Cathedral, Christchurch, New Zealand. Since 1881 it has been a treasure chest of symbols and stories, art and music that can speak of faith afresh to each new generation.

We hope this book in some way enables you to open this chest again and find something that speaks to you. It may be that the gem you find here comes from something very old – a corner of stained glass or carving, or simply the silence.

Equally you may find something new in this place, like the tukutuku panel, recently installed, that points to the bicultural partnership that now shapes the Anglican Church in Aotearoa, New Zealand and Polynesia.

Whatever your point of entry and interest, we welcome you and hope this guidebook serves you well in opening the treasure chest that is Christ Church Cathedral.

John Black

John Black

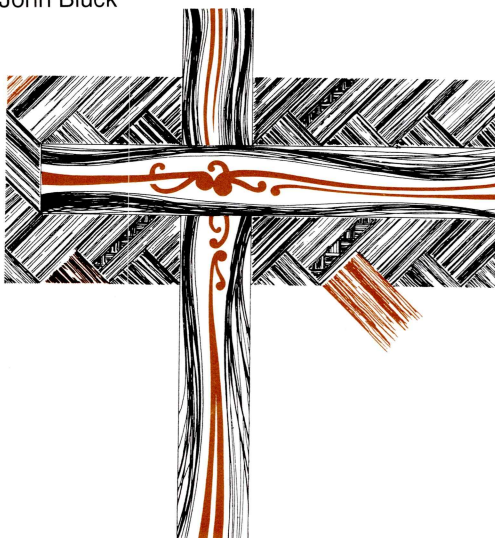
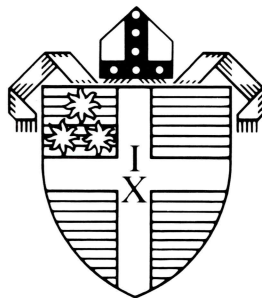


Illustration by Ross Hemera

A New Zealand Prayer Book
the Karakia Mihinare o Aotearoa



The Bidding

The following inscription appears in the west porch:

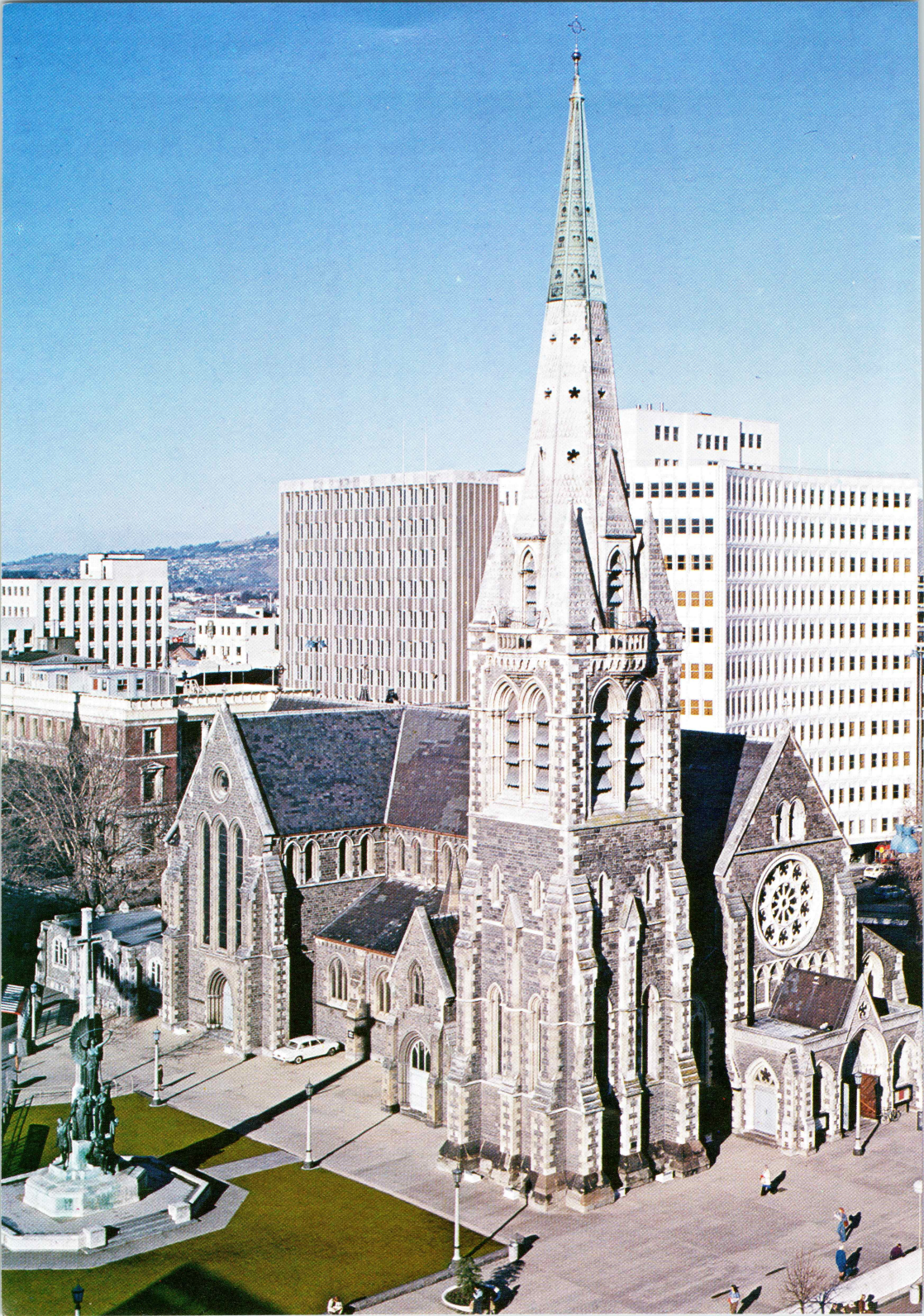
“You have come to see this Cathedral.

Remember that it is the House of God
and a place of prayer. Observe here how
men have used their talents to build a
Shrine for God's Glory and to
create a place for your worship.

Having seen the beauty of form and colour,
craft and skill, pause a while to pray and
thank God for His good gifts to our fathers
and to us their children. Ask a blessing on
those who minister, and
on those who worship and seek strength
to serve their generation.

Pray for God's blessing on our City, our
Nation and our World that He may
teach us and all men the Beauty of
Truth, the Wisdom of Love and the Spirit of
Fellowship. And go forth from this
Sanctuary of God with renewed strength to
witness more gratefully for Him in your
daily life.

The Lord preserve thy
going out and thy coming in.”



How the Cathedral Began, and its History

The Christchurch Cathedral, in Cathedral Square, is not only the heart of the Anglican Church in the city and in Canterbury, but also a unique symbol in stone of the principles, culture and aspirations of all those who planned, founded and, over the past 140 years, have nurtured the development of the province and its metropolitan centre. Though New Zealand has no Established Church, as have England and Scotland, the Anglican Cathedral remains the focus for great public occasions of sorrow, joy, and celebration. In a real sense it *belongs* to a far wider community than Anglicans.

It is impossible to minimise the achievement of the infant Canterbury in planning and beginning to erect so massive a structure only a few years after the first European settlement. Conceived originally on the broad lines of English social structures of the times, Christchurch was early destined to possess a cathedral after the arrival of the first four shiploads of colonists in 1850. This presupposed the establishment of a bishop's see. The first bishop, Henry John Chitty Harper, was enthroned in 1856 at St Michael's Church which became the pro-cathedral. Plans for a permanent cathedral were commissioned from George Gilbert Scott, an eminent English architect, who did not visit New Zealand but worked in cooperation with Robert Speechley, the superintending architect.

Properly, the Cathedral was named after Christ Church College, Oxford, with which many of the leading colonialists were associated; and, like innumerable buildings elsewhere, it acquired its ecclesiastical status as a cathedral from the presence within it of the bishop's throne or seat, the Latin *cathedra*.

Foundations of the Cathedral were completed in 1865, but because of economic conditions no further work was done till 1873 when B W Mountfort became resident architect. Thereafter work proceeded steadily, assisted by generous benefactions from leading personalities of the day and gifts of church organisations. Notable examples of this valuable help were the gifts of the tower, the spire, eight bells and a memorial window, all by members of the Rhodes family, founders of which had reached Canterbury as

early as 1847 and 1848. In 1881 the nave was completed and consecrated.

Additions to the cathedral followed at various times. The west porch (facing Cathedral Square) was given by Mrs Alfred Creyke in 1894 as a memorial to her husband. Later additions included the transept and chancel which were consecrated in November 1904 and the enlarged clergy and choir vestries, together with the Chapter room, which were completed in 1962 as a memorial to Archbishop Julius.

In 1978 the Cathedral was closed while extensive restoration work, both internally and externally, was undertaken to mark the centenary of the building. During that time the Cathedral congregation worshipped at St Luke's Church, Manchester Street. The cost of the restoration was \$500,000.

Since then the most important change has been the extension, by about 30ft, of the chancel in 1988. This enabled the installation of a new sanctuary table constructed of New Zealand tawa wood with matching supports and candlesticks, the latter being given by Christ's College. New clergy seats and prayer desks were added.

During the chancel alterations the beautifully carved oaken panelling, the splendid reredos and high altar, and other noteworthy features of the apse and original chancel were left undisturbed; but the elaborate rood screen at the entrance to the old chancel – a gift of the Julius family – was removed and made into a sliding partition for the Chapel of St Michael and St George, south of the chancel. Laudian frontals for the new sanctuary table were designed and made by Pamela Maling.

Recently a new visitors' centre has been established on the western wall of the Cathedral, close to the entry to the tower. The centre, staffed over long hours by volunteers, offers guidance to tourists who may seek information not only about the Cathedral but also about other interesting features of the city. A very wide selection of good-quality souvenirs is offered and this provides a useful source of additional income for the Cathedral and its expanding amenities.

Christchurch Cathedral is a fine example of Gothic Revival architecture. It is built mainly of Canterbury stone from various quarries, and

contains some lovely wrought iron and splendid stained glass. The timber in the roof, mainly drawn from Banks Peninsula, is mostly matai (black pine) and some totara, pit-sawn. The cost of the 110,000 super feet required was the seemingly ridiculous sum of £1300.

The nave is about 100ft long and there is maximum seating for 1042 persons. The circular stone staircase to the viewing balconies on the tower contains 133 steps – a fact that does not deter thousands of sightseers annually.

Ordinarily about 12 services are held each week. Many music-lovers (as well as the devout) are attracted by the glories of the Cathedral's massive pipe organ and the singing of the choir comprising 24 boys and 16 men.

Though not a parish church in any sense (all other New Zealand cathedrals are) the Christchurch Cathedral relies for financial and administrative support partly upon its group of regular worshippers. Government of the Cathedral is vested in the Dean and Chapter, a body comprising two residentiary canons (lay and clerical), eight other clerical canons, and eight other lay canons (two of whom represent the "regular" congregation).

Although appearing to be an ordinary public domain, and partly maintained as such, the Cathedral grounds and the paved causeway past the western front are actually the property of the church. Parking, for instance, is very strictly controlled by the church authorities.

The Cathedral impresses as a vital, living organism. Under the more benign and liberal approach by modern Anglicans to such things the building, with its good acoustics, has been opened to music recitals, drama presentations, floral festivals, and floods of tourists, both from overseas and other New Zealand centres. Biculturalism is fostered sensitively. Innovations in the forms of worship have followed the adoption of *A New Zealand Prayer Book* for most religious purposes; and there is a much greater participation by the laity in services. While the cost of the routine maintenance of facilities has burgeoned to around \$1000 per day, the results encourage confidence in the future role of the Cathedral in the furtherance of communal health in Christchurch.

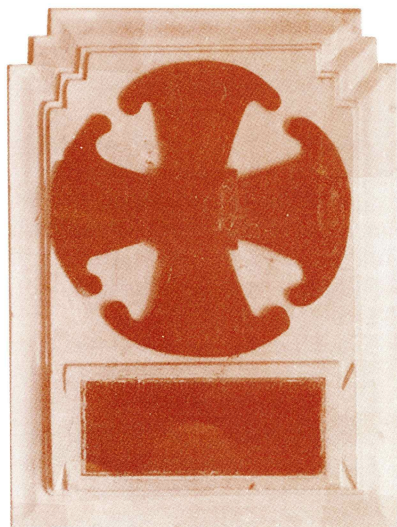
In the pages that follow, important features of

the Cathedral interior will be described and their history outlined. The roll of gifts and memorials does not claim to be completely comprehensive but in most cases where omissions may be noted, relevant information is available from accompanying plaques or similar sources.

WEST PORCH

Jollie Memorial Tablets

These tablets commemorate Edward Jollie, who assisted in the planning of Christchurch and Lyttelton and his grandson, Edward Jollie, was born in 1825 and arrived in New Zealand in 1842. He took part in the survey of Otago and later of Canterbury, naming many of the streets of Christchurch and Lyttelton. He made the first overland journey with sheep between Nelson and Canterbury, having Jollies Pass named after him. He was a member of the Provincial Council from 1865 to 1876.



The East Wall

The first panel, under the Seal of the Canterbury Association, gives the names of members of that Association. Those in deeper blue are family names which became place-names in Canterbury, viz Lyttelton, Harewood etc.

The second panel, under the Arms of the Diocese of Canterbury, has "The Bidding".

The third panel, under the Arms of the Diocese of Christchurch, recounts briefly the story of the foundation of Canterbury.

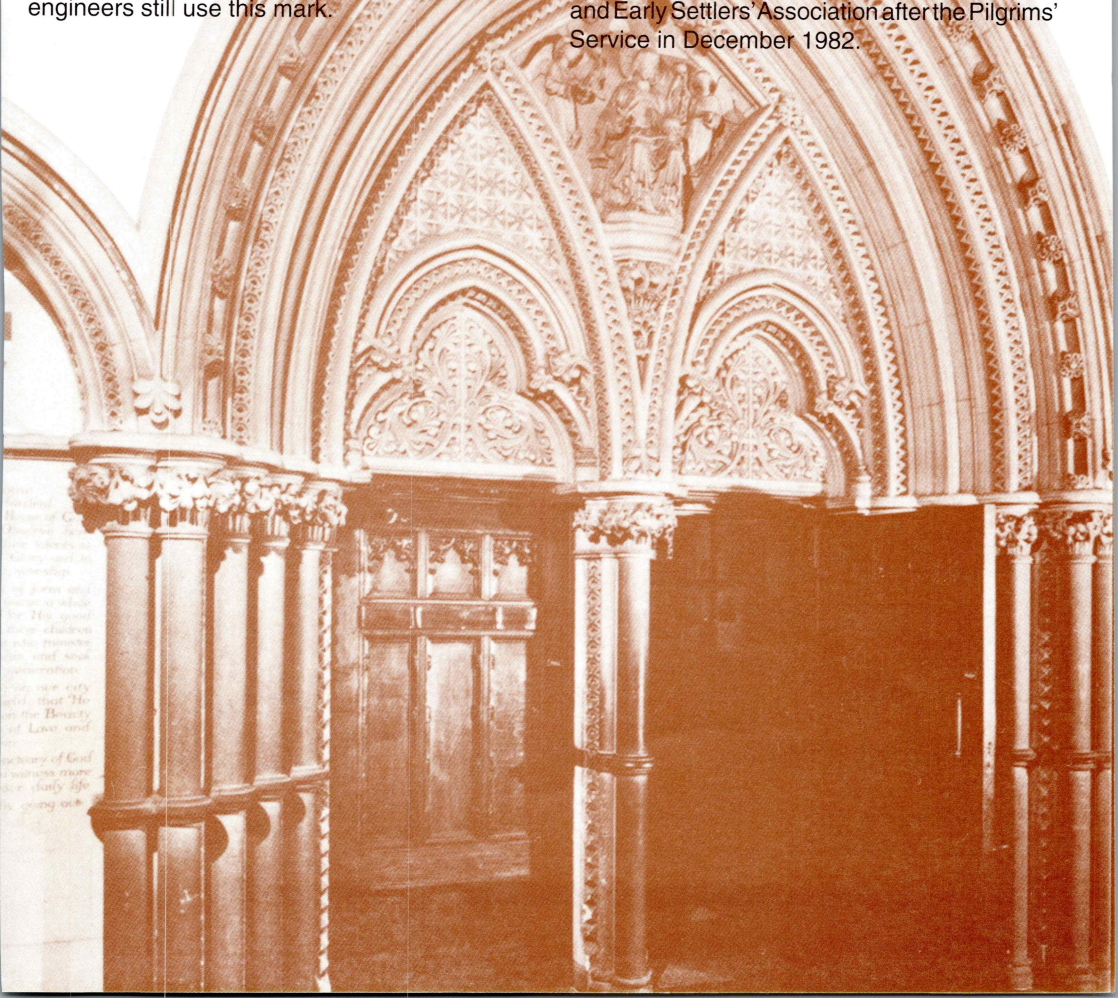
The fourth panel, under the Arms of Christ Church, Oxford, records the establishment of Christchurch as a city, the first town in New Zealand to be so designated.

The bench-mark is on the floor below this panel and gives Christchurch as 20.314ft above Mean Sea Level, Lyttelton. Surveyors and engineers still use this mark.

The South Wall

The Canterbury Cross is a copy of one made, perhaps in Kent, in the eighth century. It is set in stone taken from the wall of Christ Church, Canterbury, England. As the emblem of salvation and the pledge of friendship, it was given to this Cathedral by the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral in 1935. It is one of 93 sent to cathedrals in the British Empire and in the United States of America. They were dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury at an Empire Day service, 1935, in Canterbury Cathedral.

The stones are gifts of the original fabric of the buildings mentioned: Christchurch Priory, Tintern Abbey, Glastonbury, Herod's Temple, St Paul's Cathedral, Christ Church (Oxford) and Christchurch (New Zealand). They were placed in position by the Canterbury Pilgrims' and Early Settlers' Association after the Pilgrims' Service in December 1982.



The Doorway

The doorway, notable for the beautiful carving of the stonework, was given by the Cathedral Guild formed in 1873 partly to assist in collecting subscriptions for the building of the Cathedral and then contributing to some definite scheme towards the whole.

The doors are of oak and were given by the Mothers' Union of the diocese in memory of Mrs Mabel West-Watson, wife of the third bishop. The tympanum above is filled with a carved panel representing Our Lord in the act of Blessing. This was the gift of Mrs Bealey, sister-in-law of the third Provincial Superintendent, through the Cathedral Guild.

THE NAVE

Visitors' Centre

Within the Cathedral, the new visitors' centre occupies a prominent place on the western wall to the left of the main doors. This facility, staffed by volunteers, provides a good range of souvenir material for purchase by tourists and others, as well as guidance concerning interesting features of the city and the Cathedral itself. The centre also controls admission to the tower and the use of cameras within the building.

York Glass

Above and behind the visitors' centre is the York Glass, presented to the Cathedral by the Archbishop of York to mark the Cathedral Centenary on 1 November 1981. The panel contains pieces of glass from the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and was mounted as a centenary gift by the girls and staff of St Margaret's College. The Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch, was a guest for the Centenary.

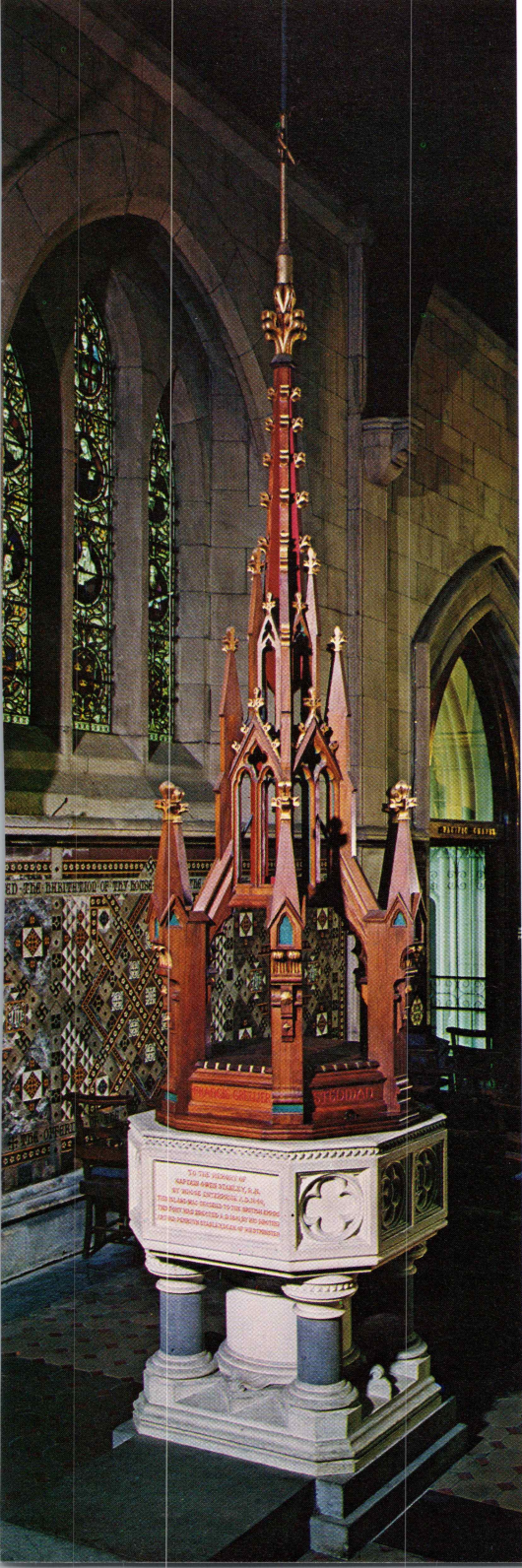
Hawdon Memorial Window

This window in the west wall was the first memorial one installed in the Cathedral. Being

near the font it features baptismal subjects, the left light displaying St John the Baptist and the right Philip in the act of baptising the Ethiopian (Acts 8:38). The Hon Joseph Hawdon was born in England but emigrated first to Australia. Arriving in Canterbury in the early 1850s, he took up land at Craigieburn, the Hawdon River and Lake Hawdon bear his name. The Hawdon crest is incorporated in the trefoil lights above.

The brass panel on the right is to the memory of Sarah Elizabeth Hawdon, elder daughter of Dr A C Barker. Dr Barker arrived in the ship *Charlotte Jane* and Sarah was the first child born to the pioneers on 15 March 1851. She married a son of Joseph Hawdon.





Rhodes Memorial: The Tower and Spire

In the north wall under the tower, is a marble tablet with the inscription "This tower was erected by ROBERT HEATON RHODES, in memory of his brother, GEORGE RHODES".

The spire was erected to the memory of their father by the children of George Rhodes, 1881.

The Cathedral is indebted to the Rhodes family for the tower, the spire, eight bells and a memorial window; also renovations to the tower when required. The family settled in Canterbury before the arrival of the First Four Ships; Mr George Rhodes in 1847 and Mr R H Rhodes in 1848.

Column No 1

This column, together with arch No 1, was the gift of the Cathedral Guild.

The Stanley Font and Cover

The font, designed by Mountfort for Dean Stanley of Westminster Abbey, is of white Castle Hill stone with four columns of blue-grey Hoon Hay stone. It was given by the Dean in memory of his brother, Captain Owen Stanley of HMS Britomart, who reached Akaroa just before the French settlers arrived in 1840. Dean Stanley wrote the verse on the north side. It is not historically correct as sovereignty had already been proclaimed over the South Island on 17 June 1840.

The font cover is of New Zealand wood, designed and executed by Mr Andrew Swanston of Christchurch under the supervision of Mountfort while the cutting, planing, fitting etc were done by Thomas Marriott, several times Master Bellringer. It is in memory of Francis Grellier Stedman, lay reader and church worker and Registrar of Canterbury College from 1876 to 1891.

Column No 2

This column was given as a memorial to Mrs Charles Thomson, a French woman who arrived at Lyttelton in 1851 and taught at a small private school in Oxford Terrace near the hospital. Her former pupils and friends subscribed to the fund for the erection of this column.

“Swastikas” Within a Mural

On the north wall a large mural dado of inlaid marble and encaustic tiles, a gift of the Cathedral Guild in 1885, has often provoked public comment because of the inclusion in the geometric design of numerous swastika-like symbols. The date of the gift rebuts any suggestion that the designer intended any connection with the German Nazis, and indicates that the symbol is a “fylfot” – a Sanskrit word describing an equal-armed cross of which each arm is continued rectangularly. The name is thought to be based on an ancient direction for the design of a painted window, in which fylfot may mean either the particular pattern or something to fill the foot of the window. The symbol is commonly found in ancient Christian art and has acquired, in theological thought, the sanctity of its use.

Tancred Memorial Window

The memorial window above the “swastika” mural is to the memory of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart, an early settler. Sir Thomas was a member of the Provincial Council from its inception to its dissolution, Deputy-Superintendent twice and Speaker of the Council three times. He was also a prominent member of Parliament for many years. When the New Zealand University was constituted in 1871, Tancred became its Chancellor, a position he held until his death in 1884.

The window contains medallions of saints; the left light showing St Matthias and St James the Less; the centre St Michael, St Mary Magdalene, St Ethelreda (with a model of the nunnery she founded in her hand); the right light St Jude and St Simon.

At the base of the windows in the north and south walls of the nave are the Arms of various dioceses in England at the time this Cathedral was constituted. They form a link between the Mother Church and the colonies. The Arms in the Tancred window are those of the dioceses of Lincoln, Ely and Peterborough.



Column No 3

This column was the gift of Sir C T Dyke-Acland, Bart, who was not resident in the colony but showed his interest in its welfare. He was a nephew of the Hon J B Acland of Canterbury.



Mural Dado

A mural dado flanking the Pacific Chapel, of inlaid marble and encaustic tiles, was the offering of the Cathedral Union in 1885. The Cathedral Union was a society organised about 1881 by Bishop Harper for the spiritual advancement of its members.



Pacific Chapel

The Pacific Chapel has been formed from the north porch and was first intended to be called the Patteson Chapel, to mark the centenary in 1971 of the martyrdom of Bishop Patteson, the first Bishop of Melanesia. It has now been named to include all the Pacific missionaries.

The cross came from Melanesia. The Lord's Prayer in Maori is inscribed on the wall. The chapel is always open for private prayer. The Missionary Societies use it for their corporate communion services.

Column No 4

This column was the gift of Archdeacon Willock who arrived in Canterbury in one of the First Four Ships.

Memorial Mural

This mural of inlaid marble and encaustic tiles is dedicated to the memory of Isaac Luck, partner and son-in-law of Mountfort. In 1865 he was chairman of the Christchurch Town Council.

Pyatt Tukutuku Memorial

This traditional Maori art work is made of Kie Kie (native flax), leather and rimu wood. It was carved and woven by many hands, including craftsmen from Rolleston Prison, directed by Mae Taurua, a Lay Canon of this Cathedral. Much of the weaving took place here, with worshippers and visitors from many countries adding their stitches to the design.

In that way, the artwork celebrates the Maori proverb on the memorial plaque alongside which translates as: "What is the most important thing in life? It is people, people, people."

The outer panels depict Roimata – the splashing of tears, the memorial and redemption of loved ones. The inner panels depict Poutama – the stairway to heaven. The red colouring points to the feathers of the red breasted parrot, worn as a mark of chieftainship by the kakakura. This refers both to the memory of Allan Pyatt, fifth Bishop of Christchurch, and in wider context to Christ, the paramount chief of his people.



Rhodes Memorial Window

The window above is to the memory of Robert Heaton Rhodes, an early pastoralist of Purau. He was a member of the Provincial Council 1853-62 and 1869-70 and represented Akaroa in Parliament 1871-74. The subjects of the first light are The Return of the Prodigal Son; the second the full-length figure of St John the Evangelist; the third Christ blessing the children. The diocesan Arms are those of Gloucester/Bristol, Hereford and Worcester.

Harper Memorial Window

This window is in memory of Emily, first wife of the first Bishop of Christchurch. The first light shows the call of Nathaniel, John 1:48; the next a full-length figure of Christ in the act of Blessing; and the third the raising of Dorcas, Acts 9:36. "She spent all her time doing good and helping the poor." The Arms of the dioceses of Winchester, Rochester and Salisbury are shown at the base.

Column No 5

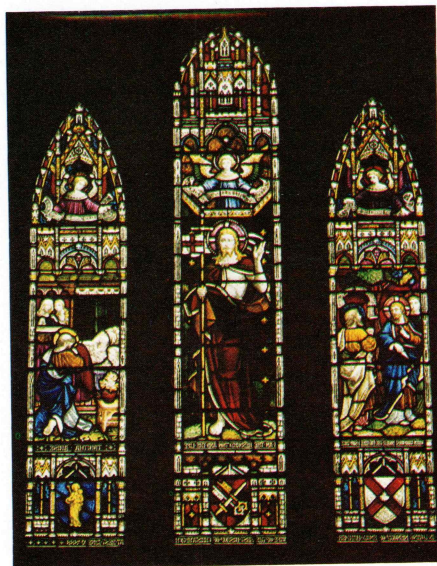
This was the gift of the Westenra family, in memory of Captain Westenra of "Camla", Dunsandel. Captain Westenra, of the 17th Royal Fusiliers, arrived in 1851. He represented Christchurch in the Provincial Council from 1855-57 and again from 1860-66.

Greenwood Memorial Window

This window is in memory of James D and Joseph Greenwood, two of Canterbury's earliest settlers, who took possession of land at Motunau and Purau in 1843. The first light shows Joseph minding the sheep and seeing his vision of the sheaves; the centre contains full length figures of Our Lord and St Peter; and the third shows David minding sheep and seeing a vision of God. The Arms are those of the dioceses of Manchester, Ripon and Carlisle.

Wall Panels

Under the Greenwood window and extending to the left under the Harper window are



memorials to men and women who have given long service to the Cathedral. The memorial to The Revd F G Brittan depicts the First Four Ships, as Mr Brittan was the last survivor of that band of pilgrims.

Selwyn Memorial Pulpit

The Selwyn Memorial Pulpit, one of the outstanding features of the Cathedral, commemorates George Augustus Selwyn, the first and only Bishop of New Zealand, whose see comprised the whole of the country and also the islands of Melanesia.

Born in 1809 and educated at Eton and Cambridge, Bishop Selwyn was ordained in 1833 and consecrated bishop in 1841. He came to New Zealand both to administer the Anglican Church and to Christianise the Maori. His intellectual and physical feats in discharging his duties were prodigious. He subsequently became the 19th Bishop of Lichfield, England, in 1868 and on his death Selwyn College,

Cambridge, was founded in his memory. His son John was the second Bishop of Melanesia (from 1877 to 1889) and later Master of Selwyn College.

The pulpit was designed and constructed under the direction of Mountfort. It is wholly of various stone found in the diocese and was first used on All Saints' Day, 1884. The sculptures were prepared by John Roddis of Aston, Birmingham and R L Clark, another English sculptor, completed the work from Mr Roddis' models. They illustrate scenes in the life of Bishop Selwyn.

The first panel from the north side shows Selwyn preaching to the Maori. The second panel represents the Bishop's welcome to Bishop Harper, first Bishop of Christchurch, on 24 December 1856. Mrs Harper and some of their children accompany the Bishop. The third panel shows Bishop Selwyn, with upraised

hand, standing at the door of St Stephen's Chapel, Parnell, on 13 June 1857 after the signing of the deed which gave the Anglican Church of New Zealand its own constitution. The last panel depicts the Consecration of Bishop Patterson in Auckland.

Column No 6

This column was given in memory of Dr Alfred Barker and Mrs Barker by their children. Dr Barker arrived in Canterbury in the *Charlotte Jane* and was, for many years, the only doctor of the Canterbury Plains. He retired from practice in 1858 and as a photographer has given Christchurch an invaluable record of life in the infant colony. Dr Barker was a Fellow of Christ's College, designing the library for that institution, and a member of the original Cathedral Commission. He was also a member of the Provincial Council from 1855 to 1857.









NORTH TRANSEPT

Scott Windows

The Scott windows were given by the late Mr Archibald Scott OBE, a lay canon of the Cathedral. They were made by Miller Studios of Dunedin after a design by W A Sutton CBE, a well-known Christchurch artist. The subject is Christ Transfigured, with Moses and Elias. The centre light shows Christ Transfigured, under a canopy comprising three coronets, containing the instruments of Passion, culminating in the Crown of Thorns at the top. The eight leaf forms contain (from the top) the Cabbage Tree, Nikau Palm, Lancewood, Kowhai, Flax, Hebe, Mount Cook Lily, Mountain Daisy. The outer lights show Moses on the left and Elias on the right. The white arabesques are based on the uncurling fronds of the giant treefern, *Cyathea Medullaris*. The fern fronds forming the background represent ferns all native to the diocese, as are the trees and plants in the centre light.

The Flags

The first flag shown is the Standard of the 47th American Air Force Division and the next the American Stars and Stripes. The first was given to the Cathedral, together with another Stars and Stripes, by Admiral Dufek in December 1955. The Canterbury Museum requested that the original flag be hung in their new Antarctic wing so the Commanding Officer of Operation Deep Freeze, Captain Van Reeth, replaced it with the present flag in October 1975.

The blue ensign was presented by Sir Edmund Hillary and dedicated by the bishop on 16 December 1956. The ensign was then taken to Scott Base, McMurdo Sound, in HMNZS *Endeavour*. It was flown at the Base and subsequently presented to the Cathedral.

The white ensign of the British Navy was laid up on 23 June 1968 when the New Zealand Navy selected its own White Ensign. The smaller flag with the anchor was the house flag of the

Charlotte Jane, the first of the original Four Ships to arrive in Lyttelton Harbour.

The Canadian and Australian flags were presented by their embassies as friendship flags. The flag of the United Nations hanging here was presented to this Cathedral in the spirit of Christ's new commandment; "Love your enemies; do good to them that persecute you" Matt 5.44 the flag was given on Pentecost Sunday 1983. The Salvation Army flag presented to the Cathedral on 20th May 1983 to commemorate the Salvation Army centenary in Christchurch. Colours represent; blue – the purity of God, red – the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, yellow – the fire of the Holy Spirit.

Memorials

Bishop Harper's Throne and Memorial

The Bishop's Throne, or *cathedra*, used by Bishop Henry John Chitty Harper, is now placed in the north transept below a large portrait of the bishop. The artist responsible for the portrait is Arthur Von Megern.

A memorial cenotaph, topped by a life-sized recumbent statue of Bishop Harper in full episcopal robes, is also placed in the north transept. The cenotaph was designed by Mountfort and the statue was carved by F J Williamson, Queen Victoria's private sculptor.

Dr Harper was the first Bishop of Christchurch and the second Primate of New Zealand. He arrived in New Zealand on Christmas Eve 1856, a man of 52 with a large family, and took charge of a diocese which stretched from the Hurunui River over the rest of the South Island, including south Westland. In 1864 he laid the foundation stone of the Cathedral, and in 1881 preached at the Consecration service. He resigned from the episcopate in 1889 and died on 28 December 1893.

Bishop Harper is buried in the old Barbadoes Street cemetery, Christchurch.

Primalial Cross

The cross was the first commission of Mr John Brunette when he started his own business and was the gift of the Cathedral Guild to Bishop Harper. It was given to the Cathedral by the wife

of the second dean, a son of the bishop. The cross was to be made of silver and greenstone, but at the time silver was unprocurable in New Zealand. Mrs Brunette suggested the family tea service be used and overcame her husband's protests by saying, "I shall always know where it is." It is now used only when the archbishop is present in the Cathedral.

Organ Pipes

The organ pipes visible above the flags were encased as a memorial to Sir Heaton Rhodes.

The trumpet stop was a centenary gift in memory of Edith and John Christopher Bradshaw from members of their family. Dr Bradshaw was Organist and Master of the Choristers for 35 years.

Beside the Vestry doors there is a plaque in commemoration of Charles Foster Browne who was Organist and Master of the Choristers of this Cathedral from 1938 – 1976, the longest serving Director of Music of this Cathedral.

Column No 7

This column was the gift of the Freemasons of Canterbury. The date "Anno Lucis 5902" corresponds to our "Anno Domini 1902". When Freemasonry came into existence, the origin of the world was thought to be 4,000 years before the birth of Christ, the genealogies of the Book of Genesis being the basis of this belief.

THE HIGH ALTAR

The High Altar is a slab of hard stone, supported by columns of local stone with moulded bases and carved caps of Mount Somers stone. It was a gift of Dr James Irving as a thank-offering for a safe voyage from England in 1879.

Behind the High Altar is the magnificent reredos, erected in 1950 to the design of R S D Harman who worked closely with Bishop (then Dean) Warren. It was executed by Messrs Gurnsey and Vivian from the kauri decking of an old bridge over the Hurunui.

The four bosses hanging down portray the instruments of the Passion of Christ. The six carved figures represent men who established the Anglican Church in New Zealand. The first

on the left is that of Samuel Marsden; the second figure on the left that of Archdeacon Henry Williams; and the lowest figure that of Tamihana te Rauparaha, son of a famous warrior chief and a Maori leader who was baptised by Bishop Selwyn in 1843 and in the same year accompanied another Christian Maori to the South Island to bring the message of Christianity.

The figures on the right hand are those of Bishop Selwyn; Bishop Harper, who holds a model of the Cathedral in his left hand; and Bishop Patteson.

On either side of the altar the carved oak panelling is surmounted by the Arms of the dioceses of New Zealand. To the left of the altar, the episcopal chair and surrounding panel can be seen. This chair, the desk, and surrounding panelling, were placed in the sanctuary in memory of Campbell West-Watson, CMG, DD, Bishop of Christchurch 1926-51, Primate and Archbishop of New Zealand 1940-51, Foundation Chairman of the National Council of Churches in New Zealand 1941-45.

On the back of the episcopal chair are carved the names of the successive bishops of Christchurch.

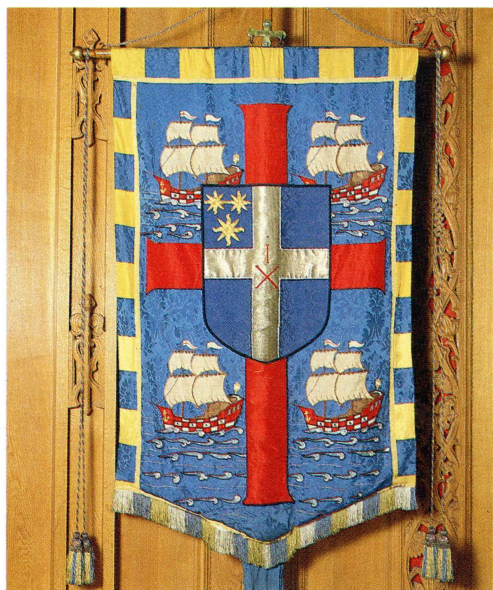
The dossal, which hangs behind the High Altar, was the Centenary gift of the Canterbury Embroiderers' Guild and was designed by Mr

W A Sutton. The design suggests the burst of life coming from the empty cross and the lighting has been arranged to create the illusion of the three crosses of Calvary. It is estimated that the embroiderers spent over 1500 hours making the dossal.

On the opposite side of the chancel is the canopied stall of the Dean of Christchurch, designed by Paul Pascoe and carved by Mr J Vivian; and in the vicinity are seats of the clergy and an inscribed list of the archdeacons who have served the diocese.

The altar rail, of polished wood resting on brass standards with foliated tops, is a memorial to George Frederick Tendall, the second organist of the Cathedral.

On the left side of the High Altar will be seen the diocesan banner, bearing symbolically the First Four Ships, in memory of the Canterbury Pilgrims; and on the right side is the Cathedral banner, presented by pioneer families at the time of the centennial in 1950. The figure of Christ dominates the banner which also contains the Arms of the Diocese of Canterbury, of Christ Church Oxford, and the Diocese of Christchurch, New Zealand. Native flowers are embroidered on each side.





Apse Windows

The apse windows were designed in accordance with the general scheme of B.W. Mountfort and placed in position in 1906.

In the centre light, Christ is enthroned. Immediately under His feet are the cross and a group of angels, while lower still is the figure of St Michael and St Raphael. It is in memory of those Canterbury colonists who arrived prior to 31 March 1853.

The north light shows the Virgin Mary sitting surrounded by a choir of angels while below is a group of saints, chief among them being St Peter. It is in memory of John Studholme.

The south light shows St Paul and other saints set under the heavenly choir, leading the universal praise to the glory of Christ. It is in memory of Ellen, wife of John Studholme.

John Studholme was a student at Queen's College, Oxford at the time Dean Jacobs was a

Fellow in residence there. He became interested in the Canterbury Association and arrived in Lyttelton in 1851. He held land in different parts of Canterbury and in 1857 became the first representative of Timaru in the Provincial Council. He was a member of Parliament 1867-74 and again 1879-81. He married a sister of William Sefton Moorhouse, a Superintendent of Canterbury.

The Choir

The Cathedral Choir, founded in 1881, has twenty four Boy Choristers, six Lay Clerks (paid singers) and voluntary male singers. The boys receive valuable scholarships at the Cathedral Grammar School, covering the cost of their education there. The Choir sings at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays. The service of Evensong on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday has been sung since the foundation of the Cathedral.



The Organ

The organ pipes are housed on the north side of the chancel, and the console can be seen high up on the opposite side. On occasions a portable console, on the floor of the nave, is also used.

By February 1882, the services in the Cathedral were accompanied by the partly constructed three-manual organ, from the works of William Hill and Sons. The organ was rebuilt and moved to its present position in 1926 by William Hill and Sons, Norman and Beard, and dedicated by Archbishop Julius on Trinity Sunday 1927. It was completely rebuilt during the restoration of 1977, this work being entrusted to the South Island Organ Company of Timaru. It has 64

speaking stops, two stops from the 1927 organ having been removed to make way for new ranks.

The Chancel Extension

The nave altar is of laminated tawa wood, with matching supports and candlesticks, the latter being given by Christ's College. New clergy seats and prayer desks, also made of New Zealand tawa wood surround the altar.

The choir stalls directly behind the nave altar were added in 1992, the frontals being constructed also from New Zealand tawa, these stalls are portable which assists in being able to move the stalls depending on where they are to be located for different services.



Column No 8

This column was regarded by the Cathedral Chapter as a gift from Mr R M Morten as he had subscribed £1000 to the fund for the completion of the Cathedral.

Mr Morten settled in Canterbury in 1869, acquiring land at Rakaia, Mt Pleasant, Tai Tapu, Waipara and Whiterock.

Flags in South Transept

The flags hanging from the balcony are as follows, from left to right -

- The Personal Banner of Sir Heaton Rhodes
- The Ensign of the Sea Cadet Corps
- The Colours of the Girls' Nautical Training Corps
- The Royal New Zealand Air Force

CHAPEL OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE

On Remembrance Day, 6 November 1949, this memorial chapel was unveiled by the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Freyberg V.C., and dedicated by Archbishop West-Watson. The altar had been carved by Dean Carrington, third dean of this Cathedral, in memory of his son, Christopher, who was killed in France in 1916.

The pennants of St Michael and St George were carved from English oak, cut in the late 1940s but growing at the same time as those that were cut in the days of Richard II for Westminster Hall and sent through Lord Bledisloe by the Chancellor of the Order of St Michael and St George.

Bishop Warren chose the peacock as a symbol of immortality, the poppies on the left suggest eternal sleep and the laurel on the right represents great physical effort and selfless devotion. On either side are carved native flowers. Under the canopy is a carved band of supple-jack and clematis, and a frieze of New Zealand birds, the penguin, ground parrot, tui, fantail, saddleback, kingfisher and huia. On the front of the re-table, above the altar, are words of the poet, T S Eliot, OM.

"The peace of this world is always uncertain unless men keep the peace of God. And war among men defiles this world but death in the Lord renews it. And the world must be cleaned in the winter or we shall have only a sour spring, a parched summer, an empty harvest"

The south wall carries the symbols of the Services, combatant and non-combatant. From the left are the Navy, the Chaplains, the Army, the Air Force, the Medical Services and the Merchant Navy and above each is a panel symbolical of the Service. Below the Chaplains'



badge is the credence table, given by chaplains in memory of The Reverend Keith Harper, the only New Zealand chaplain who lost his life in the Second World War. Above the names of those who gave their lives are angels holding the Rose of England, the Shamrock of Ireland, the Leek of Wales and the Thistle of Scotland. Below the names of the fallen is one of our own native birds, the Shining Cuckoo, surrounded by a wreath of kawakawa, a Maori symbol of mourning, and two bands of Maori carving appear above and below. The names of those who gave their lives are continued on the west wall of the chapel, under the coats of arms of those countries which constituted the Empire. They are surmounted by the Royal Arms. Each country has above its shield a carving of flowers or trees of its country. The oak of the chapel was obtained from Deans Bush.

The flags hanging above the chapel, from left to right -

South African War Veterans Flag
Regimental Colour, Old Contemptibles,
Christchurch Branch
King's Colour, Old Contemptibles,
Christchurch Branch
Queen's Colour, 1863
Regimental Colour, Canterbury Regiment,
1863
King's Colour, 1st Battalion Canterbury
Regiment, 1913
King's Colour, 2nd Battalion Canterbury
Regiment, 1913
King's Colour, 3rd Battalion Canterbury
Regiment, 1913
King's Colour, 1st Battalion Canterbury
Regiment, 1924
Regimental Colour, 1st Battalion
Canterbury Regiment, 1924
Standard, Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry,
1864
Guidon, Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry,
1937

There is a memorial to the memory of Major-General Sir Howard Kippenberger, KBE, CB, DSO & Bar, who commanded the New Zealand Division in Italy, placed there by the 20th Battalion and Armoured Regiment Association on Anzac Day 1983.

THE NAVE, SOUTHERN SIDE

Column No 9

This column was the gift of a number of Canterbury Pilgrims.

The Lectern

The eagle lectern in oak was given by Mrs Harper, wife of the first bishop, and was in use for the dedication of the Cathedral. The eagle is the symbol of John the Evangelist.

The steps leading to the lectern were given by his children in memory of Sir George Harper, fourth son of Bishop Harper. The coat-of-arms of the Harper family bears the inscription (from Horace) *Coelum non animus*, translated as "Climate may change but not the character."



Harman Memorial Window

This window, in memory of Richard John Strachan Harman represents the Ascension of Our Lord standing in a cloud and his right hand raised in the act of blessing. The diocesan arms shown are those of St David's, Bangor and Wales.

Richard J S Harman arrived in Lyttelton on the *Sir George Seymour*, 17 December 1850. He was a member of the Provincial Council 1857-62 and did a great deal of survey work for that body. He was appointed Deputy-Superintendent in 1871. Mr Harman was a member of the Cathedral Chapter as well as a member of the original Cathedral Commission.



Column No 10

This column was presented anonymously and dedicated "In memory of a Pilgrim."

Fitzgerald Memorial Window

This window to the memory of James Edward Fitzgerald shows Our Lord as a boy in the Temple, the full-length figure of the Good Shepherd in the centre and the woman wiping the feet of Our Lord with her hair. The Arms are those of the dioceses of Llandaff, Bath and Wells, and Exeter.

James Edward FitzGerald, an Irishman and graduate of Cambridge University, was the



leader of the colonists who arrived in the *Charlotte Jane* on 16 December 1850. He published the first edition of the "Lyttelton Times" on 11 January 1851. He was also the Immigration Agent and Inspector of Police and was the First Superintendent of Canterbury from 1853 to 1857. He was a member for Lyttelton in the first New Zealand Parliament which was opened on 24 May 1854. From 1857 to 1860 FitzGerald was Emigration Agent in England where he raised the first funds for the Cathedral. In 1861 he became the first editor of the Christchurch "Press". He was an extremely fine orator, a philosopher, a journalist, a poet and a painter. His speech in Parliament in 1862, for justice for the Maori people and an end to the Maori wars, is still regarded as one of the most moving addresses by a New Zealand politician. In 1870 Fitzgerald was created CMG and in 1872 he was appointed Commission of Audit. In 1878 he received the appointment of Controller and Auditor-General, which office he held at the time of his death in 1896.



Column No 11

This column was the gift of John Fletcher of Croft, Ambleside, England, through his brother-in-law, Archdeacon Willock, of Christchurch.

Dudley Memorial Window

This window was erected to the memory of Archdeacon Benjamin Woolley Dudley, the first vicar of Lyttelton (where the first church in the colony was established) and later for many years Archdeacon of Rangiora. He had arrived in the *Cressy* in 1850.

The left window shows the healing of the lepers; the centre has a full-length figure of St Luke the Evangelist; and the right shows Christ healing a cripple. The Arms are those of the dioceses of Chichester, Canterbury and Norwich.

Wall Panels

Under the Harman, Fitzgerald and Dudley windows are memorials to many men and women who have given outstanding service to the Church. The first of these is to the memory of Dean Jacobs, the first dean of this Cathedral; a brass plate further along records the names of those who fell in the South African War; and a recent one placed in position is to the memory of James Collins, OBE, a lay canon of the Cathedral who died in 1984.

Column No 12

This column was the gift of the Hon J B A Acland, MCL. Mr Acland, a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, arrived in Canterbury in 1855 and with his friend, C G Tripp, took up land at Mt Peel. A devout supporter of the Church, Mr Acland was responsible for the erection of churches at Mt Peel, Peel Forest and Fendalton. From 1864 to 1899 he represented South Canterbury in the Legislative Council.

The Underhill Room

This room is used for counselling and was formerly known as the South Porch. The expense of the stonework at the outer door was

borne by Mrs Hill, a widow who took a great interest in the Cathedral. The need for a counselling room had been recognised for some time and the Friends of the Cathedral arranged for the conversion as a tribute to the work of Dean Michael Underhill and his wife Valerie.

Rose Window

The large rose window in the west wall, together with the mosaic panels below it, is best viewed from the middle section of the nave.

The stonework of the rose window was the gift of the Cathedral Guild and the stained glass was presented by Mr and Mrs Leonard Harper, son and daughter-in-law of the first bishop. The window is twenty-five feet in diameter and was designed by Mountfort. His own description of the design reads: "The Agnus Dei, spandrels surrounding it, figures of angels with harps, other musical instruments and scrolls; the ten cinquefoils with figures representing the heavenly hierarchy; the remaining portions with foliage of appropriate character."

The Mosaic Panels

The panels in the arcading are the work of Salviati & Co of Venice and represent the six works of mercy, with Christ in the middle in the act of Benediction. The middle panel was the first one given, being the gift of Mrs John Bealey in 1882. The second from the left was given in 1907 by the Hon Spencer Lyttelton, the son of the Chairman of the Canterbury Association. The remainder were completed in 1970 with a bequest from Canon Orange, a precentor of the Cathedral. The subjects are:

"I was an hungered and ye gave me meat"

"I was thirsty and he gave me drink"

"I was a stranger and ye took me in"

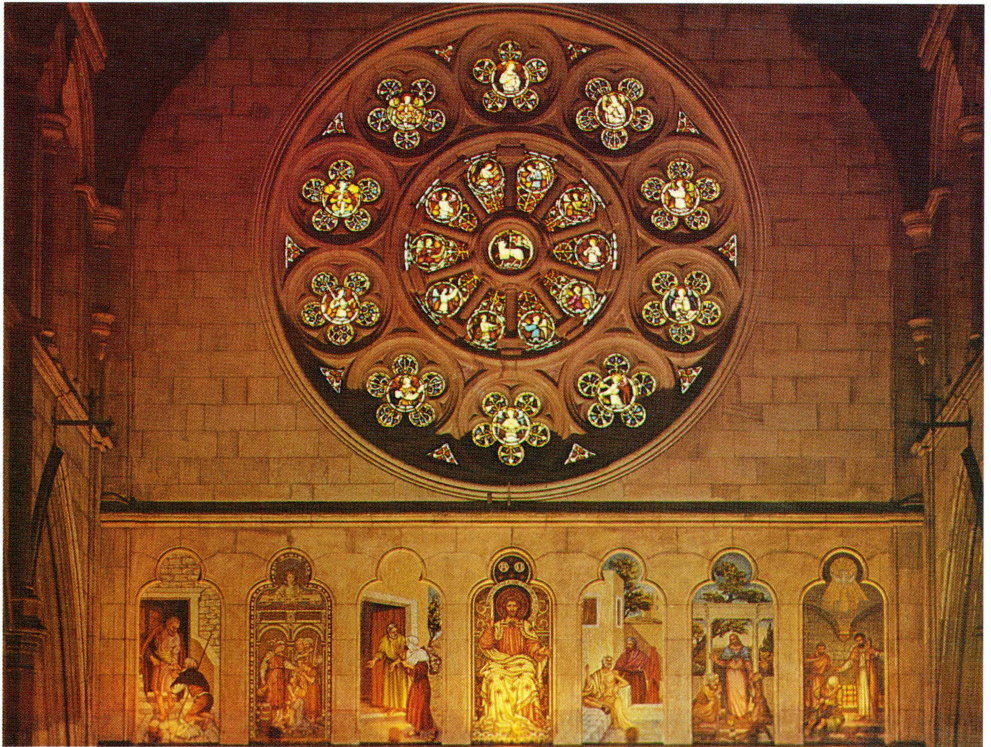
"In as much as ye have done it unto the least of these"

"I was naked and ye clothed me"

"I was sick and ye visited me"

"I was in prison and ye visited me"

Matthew 25:35-36





Watts-Russell Memorial Window

Returning to the south aisle, a visitor sees first a window to the memory of John Charles Watts-Russell. The left light carries medallions of St Peter and St Paul, the centre St Gabriel, St Elizabeth and St Chad and the right light St Andrew and St Luke. The Arms are those of the dioceses of London, Lichfield and Oxford.

John Charles Watts-Russell arrived in Lyttelton in the *Sir George Seymour* in 1850. He was the first run-holder and the first sheep-farmer in Canterbury, and was responsible for introducing rabbits into Canterbury. He was the original owner of "Ilam" and member of the first New Zealand Legislative Council. His widow married his partner, Mr Alfred Creyke.

Column No 13

This column was the gift of Mr Philip Hanmer, a barrister and first Chancellor of the Diocese of Christchurch.

Hassal Memorial Window

This three-light window is to the memory of Thomas Maberly Hassal who rendered valuable assistance to the Church as synodsmen, trustee of The Church Property Trust Estate, and member of the Clergy Pension Board. He was also German Consul in Christchurch. The left light contains medallions of St Mark and St Thomas, Apostle; the centre the Christ, the Blessed Virgin, St Faith; and the right light St John and St Barnabas. The Arms are those of the dioceses of Chester, York and Durham.

Column No 14 and Arch

This column and the arch were built from funds of the Cathedral Commission.

Wilson Memorial Window

This window is to the memory of Sir John Cracroft Wilson who came to New Zealand in 1853 and settled his family at Cashmere, naming that after a beautiful part of northern India. Sir John had to return to India to complete his service, which included the Mutiny and led to a knighthood in the Order of the Star of India. The window features teaching subjects, the left light showing Moses holding the Tablets of the Law and the right Joshua and Theophany at Jericho. In the centre of the trefoil light above is a small medallion where the head and shoulders of Queen Victoria may be discerned. This is a representation of the Indian Mutiny Medal awarded to Sir John.

The stone house which Sir John built at Cashmere is now the field headquarters of the Girl Guide Movement and it is appropriate that the portion of the Cathedral below the Wilson Memorial should become the Youth Corner. It displays the banner of the Boys' Brigade. The white ensign hanging in the corner was handed to the Cathedral by Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, in 1931 after it had been flown on the Cenotaph in Whitehall. The World Scout Flag and World Guide Flag on either side of the white ensign were laid up in the Cathedral at a service on St George's Day, 23 April 1975.



The Queen's Plaque

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II unveiled this memorial to mark the Centenary of the Cathedral at a Service of Thanksgiving, 13 October 1981.

THE TOWER

After attending a morning service in June 1901 the Duke of Cornwall and his wife (afterwards King George V and Queen Mary) came back to the Cathedral to climb the tower and see the view. Since then thousands of people have done the same thing.

The top of the spire was damaged in three earthquakes and after the last one, in 1901, the stonework was replaced by a wooden frame covered by copper sheeting. This is the green part seen from the outside. Repairs were financed by members of the Rhodes family.

The tower is 36 metres high and the spire 27 metres, making it 63 metres from ground level to the cross at the top.

THE CATHEDRAL BELLS

There were originally ten bells, with a weight of almost seven tons, and they were cast by Messrs John Taylor & Co of Loughborough, England, only a short time after they had made the bells for St Paul's Cathedral, London. The first peal was rung on 9 September 1881. The Christchurch Cathedral Society of Bellringers was founded in 1880 and was the southernmost Society in the world until a peal was installed in First Church, Dunedin, in 1975.

It was decided to have a larger peal of less weight and thirteen new bells, also cast at Taylors of Loughborough, were unpacked in front of the Cathedral on 8 November 1978. They were rung for the first time on Christmas Day 1978. A massive steel frame was installed in place of the original structure of 1881.

A plaque beside the tower door gives details of the Cathedral bells (visible from the tower stairs) and their donors.

BISHOPS OF CHRISTCHURCH

1856-1889	Henry John Chitty Harper, MA, DD
1890-1925	Churchill Julius, MA, DD, LLD
1926-1951	Campbell West-Watson, CMG, MA, DD
1951-1966	Alwyn Keith Warren, CMG, MC, MA, ChStJ
1966-1983	William Allan Pyatt, CBE, MA
1984-1990	Maurice John Goodall, MBE, BA, LTh, DipSocWk
1990-	David John Coles, MA, BD, DipRelEd, MTh, PhD

DEANS OF THE CATHEDRAL

1866-1901	Henry Jacobs, MA, DD
1901-1913	Walter Harper, MA
1913-1927	Charles Carrington, MA
1927-1940	John Awdrey Julius, MA
1940-1951	Alwyn Keith Warren, CMG, MC, MA, ChStJ
1951-1962	Martin Gloster Sullivan, MA
1962-1966	William Allan Pyatt, CBE, MA
1966-1981	Michael Leeke Underhill, CBE, MA
1982-1984	Maurice John Goodall, MBE, BA, LTh, DipSocWk
1994-1990	David John Coles, MA, BD, DipRelEd, MTh, PhD
1990-	John William Bluck, MA, BD

PRECENTORS & MINOR CANONS

1881-1887	H W Elton, AKC
1889-1907	Walter Dunkley
1907-1909	P B Haggitt, MA
1909-1913	H Jones, MusBac
1913-1920	E H Shore, BA
1920-1926	H Jones, MusBac
1926-1939	F R Rawle, BA
1939-1940	Walter Merlin Davies, BA
1947-1963	W A Orange, BA
1967-1969	Harold G Norris, LTh
1975-1980	Ian Botting, MA(Oxon), BA(NZ), LTh
1980-1981	Philip Wright, LTh
1981-1984	John Keith, MA(Cantab)

CATHEDRAL CHAPLAINS

1985-1989	John Tovey, BA, DipPastStud, DipTh
1989-1990	Malcolm May, BA, BD, LTh

RESIDENTIARY CANONS

1989-1990	Malcolm May, BA, BD, LTh
1991-	Brian Thomas, BA, LTh

VERGERS

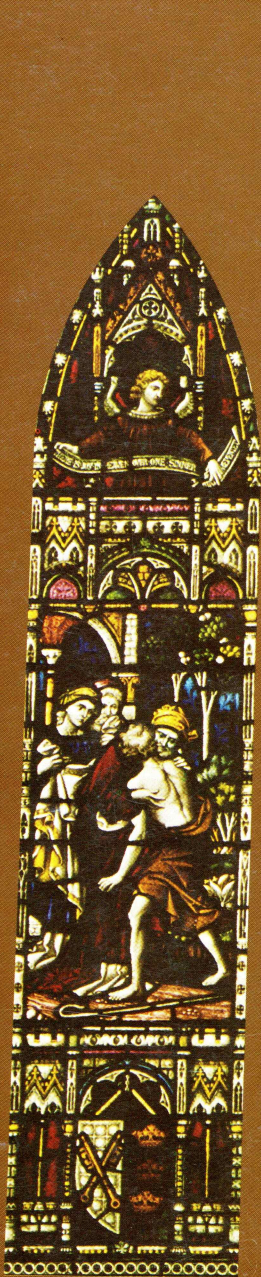
1881-1887	James Barford
1887-1889	Thomas Anderson
1889-1912	John Heaseman
1913-1927	Alfred Cusdin
1927-1928	John Heaseman
1928-1935	Charles Mattinson
1936-1970	Len C Terrell
1970-	Alan G T Summerell

ORGANISTS & MASTERS OF THE CHORISTERS

1881-1885	H Wells
1885-1901	G F Tendall, MusBac
1902-1937	J C Bradshaw, MusDoc, FRCO, ARCM, LRAM, FRMCM
1937-1938	J Maughan Barnett
1938-1976	C Foster Browne, OBE, MusD, FRSCM, FTCL
1976-	David Childs, MA(Oxon), MA(Vict), FRCO, LRSM

THE CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL HEADMASTERS

1881-1919	G H Merton, BA
1920-1921	C L Young, BA, BSc
1921-1922	M A H Fell, BA
1923-1932	The Revd S Parr, MC, MA, BD
1933-1934	The Revd E E Edmonds, MA
1935-1936	The Revd G M McKenzie, BA
1937-1938	C Foster Browne, DipMus
1939-1946	H A H Insull, MA
1946-1954	R R Gibson, BA
1954-1967	L S Hart, BA
1969-1972	P A Valder, MA
1972-1983	N F Daniels, BA, DipEd, DipTch
1984-	Canon R B Couper, BA, LTh (Hons)



ROBERT HETTON RHODES JUNE 1ST 1883

